

## The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

Friday, August 3, 1866.

### THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Serious apprehensions seem to be entertained by leading minds of the country, that we are fast drifting to another revolution, more bitter and bloody than the last. Whether well or ill founded, there is doubt that the apprehension prevails extensively among Northern Statesmen, and a finding expression in their public utterances. Such is the opinion of Gen. Sherman recently declared, whilst Henry J. Raymond, member of Congress from New York, and editor of the *Times*, in a late letter to his paper makes some startling revelations as to the designs of the Radicals, in the event of their anticipated collision with the President and his party.

The Radicals believe that should the Conservatives so far triumph in the coming elections, as with the aid of Southern members to secure a majority in the next Congress, the President will recognize this body as the only legitimate and constitutional Congress, transmit to them his message, and transact with them the public business. In such an event, they make no secret of their purpose, to provoke a collision with the President and his supporters, and to appeal to force.

Recent developments of the Radical cause deliberations at Washington show the depth and intensity of the hatred entertained by them towards the President. They seem to have lost all hope of reconciliation, and hence they are the more outspoken and bitter in their denunciations of him. They denounce him as a traitor "to the party and to the country," "as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis," "in league with rebels and copperheads," and to provide for the issue of force, which they propose to be rapidly approaching, the House has passed a resolution for arming the militia, and distributing the public arms.

Such a war, should it arise, would not be a war of political parties and neighborhoods. The President would rally to his support, the conservative element, North and South, and inflict upon the Radicals deserved punishment. However much an issue of force is to be deprecated, an appeal to arms may be necessary to sustain the Constitution, re-organize the Government, and save the country.

We append the following extract from Mr. Raymond's letter:

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Fiske, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under the custody of the General Government be distributed among the States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be proportioned, until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote without debate or delay, under the provisions of the House. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended by those who secured its passage, as the first step toward preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were averse to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern States to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President, and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. The resolution was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow the States to take possession of the arms, and it is as seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall election result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute a majority of the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly; and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose session he will, if necessary, they assert, on the other hand, that the members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain their position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress," with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac; to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of our number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's column, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed forced. He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He said, and who can dispute with him in these measures profess to be prepared to meet it. The President intends to disperse the present Congress on its reassembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth, attributed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political intriguer. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It creates, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and this determination is avowed. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

THE COLUMBIA CONVENTION.—We are glad to see that the call of Governor Orr has been responded to from all sections of the State, and that the State is so fully represented in the Columbia Convention. From the temper and character of the delegations, we have every reason to believe that wise and temperate counsels will prevail, and that the proceedings of the Convention will be characterized by the unity and harmony, which are so essential to secure the objects designed.

The State will be represented by twelve delegates in the Philadelphia Convention—two from each of the four Congressional Districts, and four from the State at Large. Among the distinguished gentlemen proposed to represent the State at Large, we see the names of Senators Ferry and Manning, Judge Wardlaw, C. W. Dudley, and W. D. Porter.

### THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

One of the greatest achievements of modern times, and one of the grandest triumphs of science, has been accomplished in the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, which now connects the old world with the new, and places England and America within eight minutes communication with each other. After repeated failures, and in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, the energy of the projectors has been rewarded with success, and another trophy added to the triumphs of science. A new place will be given to commercial operations and new ties added to cement more closely the brotherhood of nations. How appropriate that the first telegram received, should announce the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Austria, and thus give earnest of the accomplishment of the great objects, which it will so materially subserve. But apart from the immediate and direct results which may flow from the enterprise, it affords matter of congratulation as a step toward—a promise of still greater scientific achievements.

The following telegrams announce the success of the enterprise:

New York, July 29.—The laying of the Atlantic cable is a perfect success; the following despatch has just been received:

HEARN'S CABLE, July 29.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well. Thank God, the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEARN'S CABLE, July 29.—We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland; the cable is in perfect working order. England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the 13th inst. off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEARN'S CABLE, Friday, July 27.—9.40 A. M.—The Great Eastern has just anchored upon the telegraph office. The cable was spliced two hours since, on the Midway, and will be in three or four hours. The whole distance run is 1,869 nautical miles—cable paid out 1,861 miles—lack little less than twelve percent of the absolute distance.

C. W. Field says the weather was rough, with rain squalls and fog nearly all the time. The cable never failed, but was perfect all the time. He sent a telegram to London, a day or two since, and got a reply in eight minutes. Mr. Field says there have been riots in London, on account of the refusal of the Government to allow reform meetings inside the park.

A daily newspaper has been published on the Great Eastern.

ASBY BAY, July 28.—The London *Times*, of the 27th, says of the telegraph: "It is a great work—the glory of the age and nations, and they who have achieved it, deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

REV. D. MCNEILL TURNER, D. D.—We regret to learn that we are about to be deprived of the services of this eminent minister, who is well known throughout the South as one of the most able and eloquent divines of the Presbyterian Church. A worthy successor of the lamented Barr, the predecessor and successor of the gifted Hoyt, he has been long identified with the Presbyterian Church of this place, and has made for himself many warm friends and earnest admirers in the community generally. To his Church the loss will be a serious one, and they will find it difficult to fill his place with another who so eminently combines the qualifications of the pastor, and the man—the eloquent orator, the learned divine, the Christian minister and the courteous gentleman.

In his farewell sermon Dr. Turner announced his intention of leaving the country, and we believe he designs joining Dr. Gaston's emigration party to Brazil. In these dispirited times, he thinks it to be his duty to seek elsewhere that freedom of thought and action—these guarantees of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which he fails to find at home. Should his anticipations prove prophetic, and his friends here will be disposed to join him—but in the meantime they will make one more effort to right the ship of State. Their best wishes attend him in his new home.

THE STOWERS CASE IN CHARLESTON.—MYSTERIOUS REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.—The Columbia *Phoenix* in publishing the following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier*, states upon reliable authority that the prisoners have been sent to the Dry Tortugas for life. The whole proceeding in the case, is inexplicable. As the papers were all submitted to the President, it is not to be supposed that the removal of the prisoners was made without his authority—and if so, it proves very clearly, that the restoration of civil law in South Carolina is a mere delusion.

The prisoners.—Messrs. F. G. Stowers, Crawford Keyes, Robert Keyes and Eliza Byrum—who have been confined in Castle Pinckney since their conviction by a military commission, and for whom a writ of *habeas corpus* was recently issued out by their counsel, Hon. Amos Burt and Gen. James Connor, were, on Saturday night, quietly removed, under guard from their place of confinement, and it is believed, sent North beyond the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for South Carolina. We have not been able to learn under what authority, pending the decision of the President in reference to the *habeas corpus* writ, the prisoners have been thus removed. This mysterious proceeding would certainly appear to ignore the fact of the existence of a United States Court in this State.—*Charleston Courier*, 30th.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It seems to be generally supposed that this body will be convened at an early day, in special session. The Governor has at various times, intimated that he was only awaiting the adjournment of Congress to issue his call, and as that event has taken place, we may henceforth anticipate the call. The prominent subjects of legislation will be a modification of the Negro Code, the Relief of Debtors, and perhaps a provision for the suffering poor. So far as the debtors of the country are looking to the Legislature for relief, we are afraid that their hopes are deceptive. The condition of the country is one of those "incurable ills" which are past cure or remedy. The Legislature may apply some palliative—but to do more, they must first find some "new way of paying old debts" without money or credit.

CONVENTION, July 28.—Vallandigham, and Judge Gilmore have been appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the Third District of this State.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—Larcenies of every description, and misdemeanors of all grades seem to be largely on the increase in our midst. Scarcely a day passes but we hear of some delinquency committed upon our storehouses, fields or stock. The smokehouses of our townsmen Mr. John White was lately entered and various valuables abstracted. Mr. Gilmer, of our vicinity, lost a fine cow, and on making search, found that the thief, like the Indian of the prairie, had contented himself with cutting off a steak, without skinning the animal.—These are but instances. Cannot the Provost Marshall apply some remedy to this miscreant or something else, if not whipping?

EXCHANGES.—The Cleveland *Argus* is the title of a newly printed paper published at Shelby, N. C., by Thomas A. Hayden and Isham L. Nelson. We welcome it to our exchange list, and extend to the publishers our best wishes.

The Nashville *Argus* is a staunch Conservative journal published at the Capital of Tennessee, and which we take pleasure in commending to the patronage of our readers. It is a sheet of good size, and presents a varied and attractive miscellany.

RAIN.—We have been favored during the past week with refreshing rains, which have revived vegetation generally—much of the corn was past relief, but that which was planted late will be greatly benefited. With the best seasons heretofore, we may anticipate, a time of unexampled scarcity. In the dry year of 1845, we commenced the year with full stores, and besides the bottom lands were productive—but in the present year both of these resources have failed us.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Largely attended weekly meetings in the various Churches of our village, attest the awakened interest of the Religious Community in the subject. To our friend Fair is due the credit of having put the ball in motion, and both by precept and example, he is lending heart, soul and voice to the good work of "harmonizing"—success to his efforts.

We have been requested by Mr. S. A. Hodges to state that he will be in this place on next Monday (saturday), to collect all taxes yet unpaid. All delinquents who do not avail themselves of this opportunity will be double taxed, and executors will be issued against them.

### ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.—LATER ESTING LETTER.

We have been kindly permitted by the esteemed Ordinary of our District, to make the following extracts from a private letter received from an experienced Ordinary in an adjoining District, in which he details the mode which has been successfully adopted in that District, of ascertaining the true value of notes, which have been given for property sold by Executors and Administrators during the war. The plan is working admirably and may suggest to our legislators the propriety of making such modifications in the existing law as the exigencies of the times demand:

"We have a great many estates in the office where administrators and executors sold property since 1862, and at exorbitant prices, and have the notes of purchasers still in possession. Parties are anxious to pay off, but not the face of the note—whatver is just—the administrator desires to take what is right, but is not willing to compromise the rights of others. Then, how must he proceed? Must he place his notes in the hands of a lawyer, and let the Court and Jury decide? This would be glorious for the lawyers, but awful for the people. Under this difficulty, the administrator comes into my Office and asks how he must proceed to close his estate. I get his estate and look at the sale bill, and find something like this:

Sold 20th Nov., 1864, perhaps:  
James Brown, 1 cow and calf, \$250.00—25.00  
" 10 Bu. Corn, 100.00 10.00  
" 4 " Wheat, 40.00 6.00  
" 1 Negro boy, 5,000.00 50.00

Of course Mr. Brown is not expected to pay the above, although he gave the usual note, twelve months after date, interest, &c. The Ordinary then says, Mr. Administrator, you had better get an attorney to file a Petition for you to adjust the Sale Bill as authorized by the Ordinance of the Convention, &c., giving the distributees first, residence, &c.—names of the original appraisers, names of purchasers whose notes are unpaid.

He brings his petition, the Ordinary orders something as follows:  
On hearing Petition, It is Ordered, that Citations do issue, requiring Distributees to appear, &c. Also, that the original appraisers, &c., to testify. Also, that the purchaser at the sale be cited to appear on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1866, to show cause, &c., why the sale bill of the Estate of \_\_\_\_\_ should not be adjusted by introducing testimony for that purpose, so as to effect substantial justice to all parties interested, &c.

The Ordinary issues his Citations (sent) gives them to the administrator and goes round to all parties, gives a copy, takes his acknowledgment of service and consent for the adjustment, and on the day brings them in Court.

The legatees present—also appraisers and purchasers, and attorney if necessary; the appraisers are sworn to make a true and just appraisal of the estate as the bill of the estate, &c.—so as to effect substantial justice to all parties interested, &c., and now for the mode of proceeding.  
The Attorney or Ordinary takes the original sale bill, and after instructions to the appraisers that they are to ascertain the true value and real character of the article at the time of the sale, either in specie or its equivalent, or in current funds at the present time, as will be most convenient for them. All ready, the Ordinary puts down the 1st purchaser.  
James Brown, 1 cow and calf, \$250.00—25.00  
Should the appraisers not recollect what sort of cow was sold—the purchaser is called upon to describe it, and the appraisers fix the price—the purchaser is then asked if he has any objections to the price—if he has, he is told to introduce testimony as to the value, and if he declines, all is right and the Court proceeds in the same manner.

The greatest difficulty is the "bigger." Appraisers are not disposed to call them property, and the value is generally the hire of the slave from the sale to the surrender. If a purchaser is displaced, and will not abide by the decision of the appraisers, his note is laid aside, and he can send his claim up stairs. So much for the sale bill.  
I am terribly annoyed by Confederate money. Administrators come in and say, "Look here, I took some Confederate money, and it died on my hands—what are you going to do about it?" If an administrator finds a

on hand \$500 at death of intestate in Confederate money, and did not pay it out for debts, I find what it was worth in specie at the time, and charge him accordingly. I am overrun with estates of this kind. On the 9th of July an estate came up—12 logeons—large sale bill, over \$91,000.00—10 or 12 negroes—one lot of miners—sale bill reduced to \$2,100—negroes blank. Yesterday Executors were tramping round getting agreement of parties to do away with the negroes, and authorizing Ordinary to decree accordingly.

I forgot to tell you that I am very cautious about decreeing on an estate when a nigger is concerned. I fix a big gap for the administrator and the Ordinary gets out first. I don't distribute the Estates unless it is all corrected or the administrator assumes the debts, I order the estate open, to await the result of litigation, &c.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Directors of "The Auxiliary Bible Society of Abbeville," met in the Vestry of the Episcopal Church, Wednesday morning, July 25, 1866, and was organized with prayer by Rev. Benj. Johnson.

Present: T. C. Perrin, President; A. Giles, R. H. Wardlaw, and James P. Presly, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Gilbert, H. T. Sloan, James Drennon, J. E. Livingston, J. I. Bonner, George W. Presly, Directors; Benj. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; I. Branch, Treasurer; and Librarian, and R. A. Fair, Recording Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read and approved.

The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were presented to the Board, and for the present laid upon the table.

On motion the Board, resolved to recommend to the Society that the consideration of the question of restoring our relations with the American Bible Society be postponed for another year.

The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were taken up from the table, and ordered, without approval of the Board, to be submitted to the Society.

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Society to return to the custom of collecting the annual dues of the members.

On motion, Board adjourned to meet the Society. Prayer by Rev. H. T. Sloan.

R. A. Fair, Recording Secretary.

The Forty-Third Anniversary of "The Auxiliary Bible Society of Abbeville," was held in the Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The Annual Session was delivered by the Rev. Charles McCarthy, and the address by Prof. J. H. Carlisle.

The doors of the Society were opened for the reception of new members.

The following Auxiliary Societies were represented by delegates, to wit: Cedar Springs and Lower Long Cane Bible Societies, by James Drennon, and Dr. J. E. Presly, with a donation to this Society of forty-four dollars. Greenville Church Bible Society, by Samuel Donald and Robert Browne, with a donation of thirteen dollars, and Lebanon Bible Society, by C. R. Penney and T. C. Ligon.

The annual contributions of members were called for and paid in by the members present.

The resolution of the Board recommending the postponement of the consideration of the question as to the restoration of our relations with the American Bible Society, was adopted by the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Benjamin Johnson, submitted to the Society the following Annual Report, which, on motion of H. T. Sloan, was adopted:

That beyond the grateful work of acknowledging the receipt of the donations of the American Bible Society, to which we are indebted for requiring any correspondence on our part, whether or no, "the Confederate States Bible Society is in existence." No communications have been issued from that body since the close of the war. A few local Societies formed have been adopted on our part, looking to our return to our former connection with the American Bible Society. The Societies here represented will no doubt take counsel together on this important subject.

1866 is the jubilee year of the American Bible Society, and as such has been marked by increased efforts in the noble work to which half a century that venerable association has been devoted. The jubilee statistics present many interesting facts, which cannot fail to move the hearts of all, who love God's precious word to earnest gratitude. On the 6th May, 1816, six delegates from a few local Societies formed this noble institution. But two of those remain we are informed—Dr. Spring, of New York; Dr. Sayres, of Jamaica. Now the American Bible Society presents no less than 5,232 organizations, 26,000 life members, while its whole receipts for this good work have amounted to \$1,424,923 dollars. It has issued 21,409,366 volumes in 60 languages. This vast amount of printed truth has been scattered by its agency over well-nigh every portion of the globe. The result of such a work eternally alone can calculate for the Bible being the soul's Book, "these things written that man might believe in the Son of God and believing have life in his name;" this being the express object of its inspiration, we are not permitted to doubt the success of its dissemination. God will not permit his own word sealed with the grace and blood of his Son, to return unto him void. Such has been the work of the American Bible Society for the past fifty years. This, its jubilee year, finds it only advancing in means and usefulness.

It may be interesting to know that the Abbeville District Bible Society, organized September, 1828, has, since that period, donated to the American Bible Society, \$187.31, and remitted for purchase of Bibles, \$83.47.

Two objects were proposed to characterize this the jubilee year. 1st. Domestic Department—2d. Foreign Department—Arabic and Spanish Scriptures.

The first of these objects most nearly concern ourselves, and the liberal donations we have received of books are significant of our providential duty to give the Bible to the freedom in our midst. There is no longer any legal reason for their exclusion from the privilege of our common Christianity. Believing that these are really no dangerous truths and looking to the Spirit of the Bible to interpret it for salvation, we should at once devise the means for a full distribution of the word to this working class—the freedmen of the State.

The Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were presented and referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of A. C. Hawthorn, A. C. Haskell and Jas. R. Aquilino.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be returned to Rev. Clarence McCarthy for the sermon which opened the services of the day, and to Prof. James H. Carlisle for the able address which he has delivered.

Turner, Vice-President, J. F. Gilbert, W. R. Hemphill, F. A. Connor, S. Donnelly, H. T. Sloan, J. M. Livingston, James Drennon, J. O. Lindsey, J. E. Livingston, W. H. Davis, R. A. Fair, W. L. Jones, J. I. Bonner, G. W. Presly, James Gilman and P. H. Bradley, Directors. Benjamin Johnson, Corresponding Secretary, I. Branch, Treasurer and Librarian, and R. A. Fair, Recording Secretary.

On motion by I. Branch, the Abbeville District Bible Society returns its thanks to the American Bible Society, for its prompt and liberal donation of 2,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments and Gospels for the freedmen and other poor of this District, since its annual meeting.

On motion by A. Giles, the Rev. H. T. Sloan was appointed to deliver the next Annual Sermon, with Rev. J. N. Young his alternate, and on motion by Judge Wardlaw, Gen. A. C. Haskell was elected to deliver the address, with W. A. Lee, Esq., his alternate.

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Librarian, submitted the following report which was adopted.

The Committee to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, beg leave to report, that they have examined the same and find it correct, and recommend that T. C. Perrin's bill paid for freight be paid. Also, \$13.88 cents to Mr. Sandley for freight on railroad.

On motion by Judge Wardlaw, ordered that the Board of Officers of the Society, direct the Treasurer and Librarian, as to distribution of books and application of funds in his hands.

On motion of A. Giles, the meeting of the Society was adjourned. Prayer by James P. Presly, D. D.

T. C. PERRIN, President.

R. A. FAIR, Recording Secretary.

The Board of Directors of the Society assembled in the Church immediately after the adjournment of the Society on July 25, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Davis.

Present, T. C. Perrin, President; A. Giles, R. H. Wardlaw, James P. Presly, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Gilbert, H. T. Sloan, J. M. Livingston, Jas. Drennon, J. O. Lindsey, J. E. Livingston, W. T. Jones, J. I. Bonner, G. W. Presly and W. H. Davis, Directors. Benj. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; I. Branch, Treasurer and Librarian, and R. A. Fair, Recording Secretary.

The Librarian was directed to make distribution of all books now in his hands to the different Auxiliary Societies, according to the following scale: Greenville Bible Society, one hundred and fifty-three volumes; Cedar Springs and Lower Long Cane Bible Society, one hundred and fifty-three volumes; Greenville Church Bible Society, one hundred and fifty-three volumes; Due West Bible Society, one hundred and fifty-three volumes; Cokesbury Bible Society, one hundred and twenty-eight volumes; Lowndesville Bible Society, one hundred and twenty-eight volumes; Lebanon and Sharon Bible Society, ninety-nine volumes; Greenville Church Bible Society, ninety-nine volumes.

The Board for the present makes no further order as to expenditure of money, than that recommended by the Auditing Committee, and adopted by the Society.

On motion by H. T. Sloan, ordered that this Board meet quarterly, and that the first quarterly meeting be held on the last Wednesday in October next.

Ordered, that Recording Secretary give notice of said quarterly meetings, two weeks previous to their being held, in the District papers.

The Board adjourned. Prayer by Rev. J. F. Gilbert.

T. C. PERRIN, President.

R. A. FAIR, Recording Secretary.

### CABLE DESPATCHES.

ASBY BAY, July 30.—Midnight.—By an arrival of a vessel from Port-au-Prince tonight, further despatches through the cable from Europe have been received—among them several messages to private parties from England. These were brought East by the *Heard*, which will insure more rapid and frequent transmission of despatches from Port-au-Prince henceforth until the Gulf cable is laid.

LONDON, Saturday evening, July 28.—The latest news from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the contending forces are progressing, but no details received.

Consols closed at 88½; 5-20's, 69½.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Evening.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 14½. [The grade of cotton quoted in the above market report was not used in the district, but a middling uplands is uniformly given when the price of a description alone is reported, that probably is the description referred to.]

The *Herald* has the following over the cable:

LONDON, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks has been signed by Prussia, Austria, Bavaria and other German States. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Friday, says: In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove this case from the House, but that the House would not do so. The English Government intended to issue a royal commission in respect to the neutrality laws.

ASBY BAY, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and will be delivered to the press probably about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

A call is issued for a National Labor Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 20th of August.

Gen. M. W. Ransom declines to be a candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Dr. Bernhard, of Australian fame, is in Wilmington at present.

Water has been selling in Norfolk at twenty-five cents a gallon.

Columbus, Ga., is recovering its former prosperity. The manufacturing establishments burnt during the war are being rebuilt.

Judge Tilden, of Cleveland, has decided that "slaving on Sunday morning, before church, is a work of necessity."

Col. W. C. Lankford, of Franklin County, N. C., has grown so plump the present season which weigh fourteen pounds and five ounces.

William Young, who attempted to rob the National Bank at Atlanta, received twenty-eight lashes on his bare back in that city.

Petroleum is said to have been used with great success in cases of asthma, exhibiting it by rubbing on the neck and breast.

There are but thirty-three places in Alabama and Mississippi provided with postmasters duly appointed and sworn.

Meetings are held all over North Carolina for the purpose of taking measures for proper representation of the National Convention in Philadelphia.

The *Ironclad Register* says: "There were 2,693,117 tons of stone coal mined in this country last year. This is 680,110 tons in excess of the production of the year before."

One hundred packages of gold and silver, belonging to the royal family of the Hawaiian Kingdom, have renounced the *Beak of England* to safety. This is "preparing for a rainy day."

New York, July 30.—Havana, after the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors of royalty. The Mexican news represents the affairs of the empire daily growing more critical. The latest statements are that President Juarez is in the city.

The death last week, were about 700—decrease of over 600 from the previous week. Nineteen cholera deaths on Saturday and Sunday in New York and Brooklyn.

### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—CONGRESS ADJOURNED ON SATURDAY LAST THE 28TH INST.

The following are the proceedings of the last day: SENATE, July 28.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of O. H. Browning as Secretary of the Interior, in place of Harlan. Both houses remained in session all night.

In the House, this morning, Stevens made a speech on the bill introduced by Hill lately, to the Union; in which he advocated the principle of equal rights, and declaring in favor of giving negroes the same privileges as the whites.

The civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill, after a lengthy struggle by conference committee, was concurred in—the vote on adopting the compensation of members and his appendices was admitted to his seat in the Senate this afternoon, on taking the prescribed oath of office, refused to modify the oath in his favor. The bill for the admission of Nebraska passed. Deftrees has been removed from his position to that office.

Dix has been confirmed as Minister to the Hague.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, submitted a report of the Judiciary Committee, in the case of Mr. Davis. He takes the ground that much of the testimony before the Committee tending to connect Davis with the assassination plot, was false, and that he should receive a preliminary hearing, to which every man is entitled to.

The credentials of Harlan, Senator elect from Iowa, for six years, from the 4th of March next, were presented and ordered to lie on the table. This afternoon, both Houses adjourned sine die.

MURDER.—We learn that Mr. Lem. Lane, of Newberry District, was brutally murdered by six or eight thousand men, in specie, which it was known was in his possession, carried off. The head of the unfortunate man was split open, with an axe, as he lay in his bed.

RETIRED.—The Charleston *News* says: "Wm. V. Dotch, Esq., late Surveyor of the Port, retired from the position on Saturday, being unable to take the test oath, and his successor having been sworn into office, entered upon the duties."

MARKETS.

ABBEVILLE, AUG. 3.

COTTON.—20 to 25.

Butter, 20 to 25; Eggs, 15 to 20; Bacon, 20 to 25; Corn, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

New York, July 28.—Cotton steady. Gold 130½. Sterling, about 81½. Southern four steady. Wheat, quiet and firm. Beef quiet. Pork steady, at \$31.62. Lard unchanged.

7 P. M.—Gold 150. Cotton steady, but dull; sales of few bales, at unchanged rates. Southern four steady. Pork heavy, at \$3